ASX Announcement
21 November 2024

Palladium-Platinum Discovery Continues to Grow at Fontenoy

Drilling adds further widespread mineralisation and multi-kilometre scale potential

Drilling delivers significant Platinum Group Element assays

- Assay results from the second phase of drilling received have confirmed a large mineral system.
- Best gold, palladium and platinum (3E PGE) results returned in drill hole EFO10D which returned:
    - 360m at 0.12g/t 3PGE from 0m (no cut-off grade), including;
        - 200m at 0.15g/t 3E PGE from 0m (no cut-off grade),
        - 14m at 0.35g/t 3E PGE from 72m,
        - 22m at 0.29g/t 3E PGE from 116m,
        - 28m at 0.16g/t 3E PGE from 142m.

Confirming potential for a large, magmatic-related PGE-Ni-Cu deposit

- New results are approximately 1km away from previously released results of drill hole EFO9D[i] (for referencing, refer Endnotes on page 16):
    - 120m at 0.30g/t 3E PGE (no cut-off grade) from 298m, including:
        - 10m at 1.2g/t 3E PGE from 388m.
- The assays have widened the known PGE-bearing mineral system footprint to approximately 2km^{2,} increasing the potential for additional exploration upside within the large, mineralised footprint.
- Magmatic-related PGE-Ni-Cu deposits can be very large and valuable, with recent discovery examples including the Julimar deposit (Chalice Mining)[ii].

Drill rig onsite and drilling underway

- A drill rig is on-site with three drill holes planned for completion before the end of the year.
- Drilling aims to extend the size of the known mineral system and test for higher-grade PGE zones within the basal zone of the ultramafic unit.

Figure 1: Drill Rig in location at Fontenoy, NSW.

Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (**ASX: LGM, "LGM", "the Company"** or **"Legacy Minerals"**) is pleased to report diamond drilling assays received by its exploration alliance partner, Earth AI, at the Company's 100%-owned Fontenoy Project, NSW.

Management comment **Legacy Minerals CEO & Managing Director, Christopher Byrne said:**

"Legacy Minerals is pleased to see the results of the great work completed to date by Earth AI in unpacking the palladium, platinum, gold and copper potential of the Fontenoy Project.

The latest results build Earth AI's confidence in the continuity, scale and overall potential of this mineralised system. The known mineralised footprint is now 2km^2 in size and has geochemical and geophysical indicators that suggest strong potential for this to further grow and potentially host higher grade zones similar to those identified in the last round of drilling.

Importantly, the drill rig is again on site and drilling with three holes planned for completion before the end of the year. Combined with the drilling now commenced at Bauloora, for the Company it is an exciting end to the year with multiple discovery opportunities underway."

Diamond Drilling

Earth AI completed two diamond-cored holes for a total 1,196 metres earlier this year. The holes were drilled at the Fontenoy Project to test the interpretation of a mafic intrusive complex with the potential to host magmatic related PGE and nickel-copper sulphide related mineralisation.

Initial observations of the assay data indicate PGE mineralisation is dominantly occurring within and immediately underlying a high MgO core zone (>33% MgO) and sulphide development within this lower zone. This lower zone may reflect a favourable zone for PGE development. This is encouraging as it is consistent with the general model for magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE type mineral systems such as the Norilsk deposit[iii].

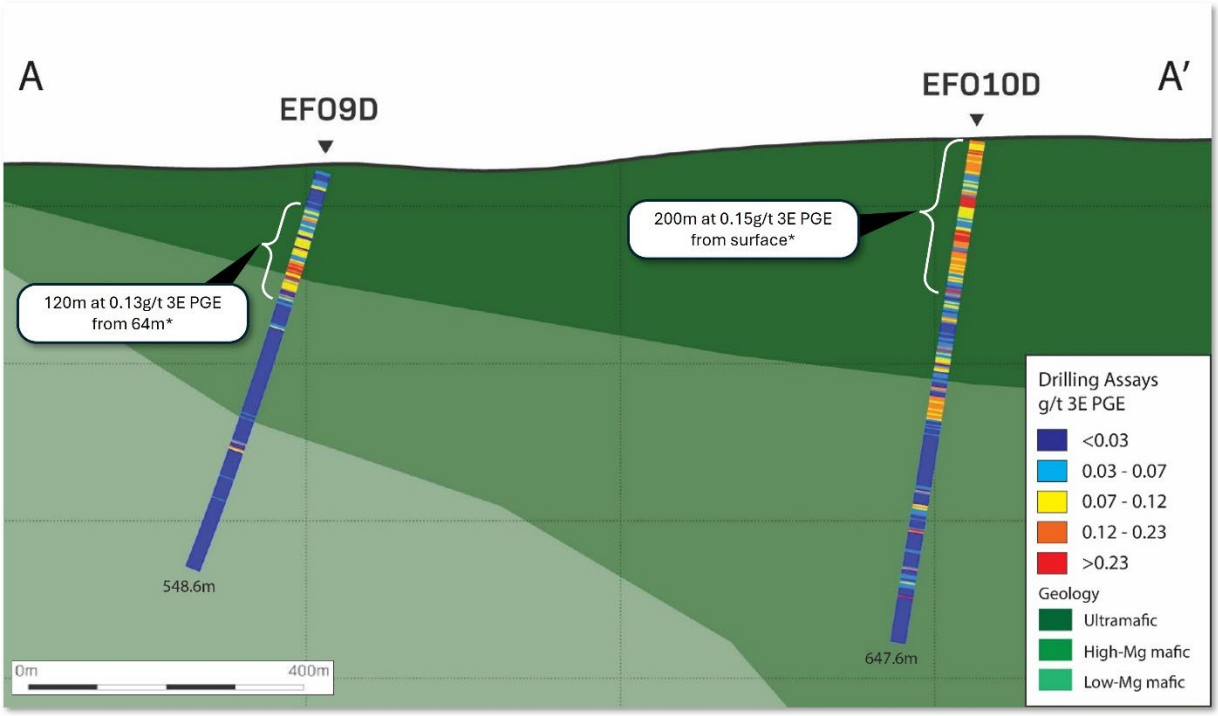

Figure 2: Drill hole cross-section and geological interpretation of recent drilling (*no cut-off grade).

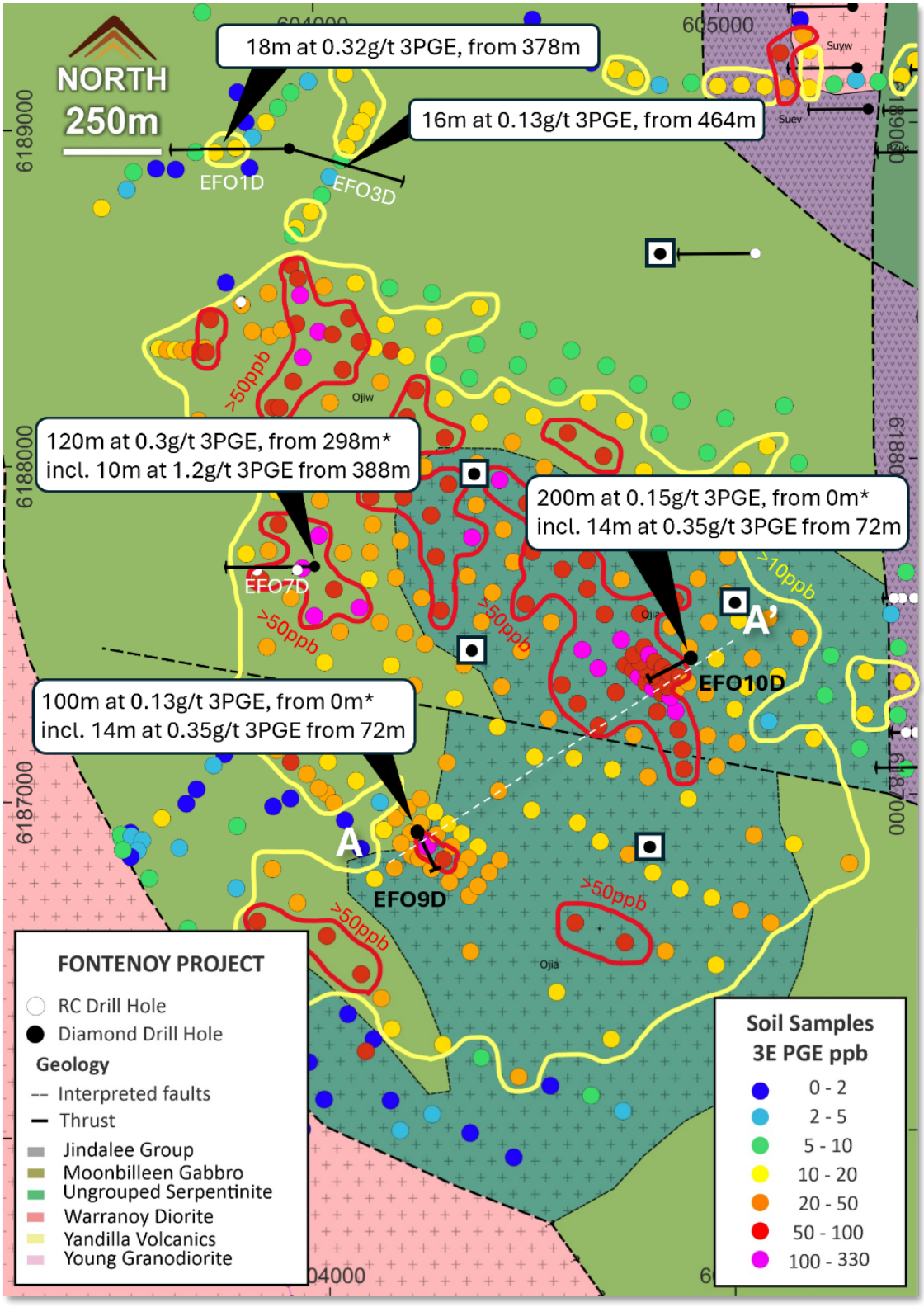

Figure 3: Soil samples completed drill holes and planned drill holes (dotted white square) over geology, * no-cut off applied.

Drill hole EFO10D was drilled to target beneath the large 3E PGE in soil anomaly. Drilling intercepted ultramafic and mafic units having out-of-sequence emplacement with texitic appearance as a result of intermingling of the mineral phases and/or variations in mineral compositions and grain size, indicative of a complex magmatic process. Ultramafic units are variably altered to serpentinite, and PGE mineralisation is mostly confined to the fine-grained dunite cumulate units.

Significant drilling intercepts included:

- 360m at 0.12g/t 3E PGE from the surface (no cut-off grade), including;
    - 44m at 0.15g/t 3E PGE from surface,
    - 14m at 0.35g/t 3E PGE from 72m,
    - 22m at 0.29g/t 3E PGE from 116m,
    - 28m at 0.16g/t 3E PGE from 142m.

Drill hole EFO9D was drilled to target beneath elevated 3E PGE soil anomalism on the interpreted contact of the Moonbilleen Gabbro and undifferentiated serpentinites. Drilling again intercepted an ultramafic–mafic magmatic complex showing distinct zonation with PGE mineralisation generally occurring within and at the base of the ultramafic units.

Significant drilling intercepts included:

- 100m at 0.13g/t 3E PGE from 64m (no cut-off grade), including;
    - 20m at 0.27 3E PGE from 128m.

While NSW is known to host major laterite deposits, hosting nickel-cobalt and scandium, magmatic-related nickel-copper-PGE sulphide systems are a newly recognised system. This style of deposit is rare and greatly prized for potentially higher grades, a potential suite of valuable metals and lower extraction costs.

The Fontenoy Project has been drilled historically with companies targeting the potential for shallow nickel-laterite deposits. Historical explorers had not tested the potential for PGE's or magmatic-related nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation.

Earth AI implemented its artificial intelligence deposit targeting system at Fontenoy, successfully generating a range of drill targets across the tenement. Through ground-truthing, the potential for magmatic-related nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation was identified.

Earth AI's subsequent drilling was focused on testing this hypothesis at the Project. The identification and confirmation of this style of mineralisation in drilling, including wide zones of disseminated PGE-nickel-copper mineralisation, is the first in the district and it is believed that this represents the discovery of a new style of mineralisation in the Lachlan Fold Belt of NSW.

Historical drill intercepts at the Project include[v]:

1-2-10D:	**79m at 0.27% Cu**	from 1.5m
WRC9:	**22m at 0.67g/t Au and 0.34% Cu**	from 20m
WRC21:	**24m at 0.17g/t Au and 0.24% Cu**	from surface
WRC3:	**26m at 0.44g/t Au and 0.11% Cu**	from surface
1-2-15D:	**14m at 0.72g/t Au and 0.37% Cu**	from 108m

Earth AI Exploration Strategy

Earth AI is a vertically integrated metals exploration company based in San Francisco, USA. Its NSW based operations are located at Young, 15km from Legacy Minerals' Fontenoy tenement. Earth AI plans to implement its artificial intelligence deposit targeting system to generate drill targets across the tenement. Once identified, Earth AI will follow up with on ground geophysical and geochemical work before drill testing.

About Fontenoy

The Fontenoy Project contains a number of prospective units within the Project area which include the Yandilla Volcanics, Warrenoy Diorite and ultramafic rocks of the Wambidgee Serpentinite for copper-nickel and cobalt. Stratabound manganese mineralisation occurs in the Cambro-Ordovician Jindalee Group, while the Wambidgee Serpentinite contains a number of chromite deposits, and this differentiated ultramafic sequence is prospective for both chromite and PGE mineralisation. Disseminated and veined copper-gold mineralisation hosted within the Yandilla Volcanics has a strike length of approximately 8km.

Recent diamond drilling has returned magmatic-related PGEs:

EFO7D: **120m at 0.3g/t 3E PGE** from 298m including:
10m at 1.2g/t 3E PGE, 0.2% Ni and 891ppm Cu from 388m.

Historical drilling has confirmed that Au-Cu soil anomalism is associated with broad gold-copper mineralisation intersected along the entire 8km strike and provides encouragement for several drill-ready target zones.

Historical drill intercepts at the Project include[vi]:

1-2-10D:	**79m at 0.27% Cu**	from 1.5m
WRC9:	**22m at 0.67g/t Au and 0.34% Cu**	from 20m
WRC21:	**24m at 0.17g/t Au and 0.24% Cu**	from surface
WRC3:	**26m at 0.44g/t Au and 0.11% Cu**	from surface
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Nickel and PGE's in New South Wales

There are numerous nickel occurrences located in three main NSW ultramafic belts[vii]. These occurrences are predominantly in the form of residual nickel-cobalt laterites, less commonly hydrothermally-enriched nickel sulphide deposits, and rare magmatic nickel sulphide deposits in layered mafic and ultramafic bodies.

Figure 4: Significant projects, joint ventures, and nickel occurrences within the major ultra-mafic and mafic belts of NSW 2023[viii, ix, x]

Approved by the Board of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited.

For more information:

Investors:
Chris Byrne
CEO & Managing Director
chris.byrne@legacyminerals.com.au
+61 (0) 499 527 547

Media:
Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
nicholas@readcorporate.com.au
+61 (0) 419 929 046

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Information in this announcement is extracted from reports lodged as market announcements referred to above and available on the Company's website https://legacyminerals.com.au/. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

This announcement contains certain forward-looking statements. Forward looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside of the control of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited (LGM). These risks, uncertainties and assumptions include commodity prices, currency fluctuations, economic and financial market conditions, environmental risks and legislative, fiscal or regulatory developments, political risks, project delay, approvals and cost estimates. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those contained in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect the views of LGM only at the date of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable laws and ASX Listing Rules, LGM does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement to reflect changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any forward-looking statements is based.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this Report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Thomas Wall, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Wall is the Technical Director and a full-time employee of Legacy Minerals Pty Limited, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, and a shareholder of the Company. Mr Wall has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Wall consents to the inclusion of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears in this announcement.

About Legacy Minerals

Legacy Minerals is an ASX-listed public company that has been acquiring and exploring gold, copper, and base-metal projects in NSW since 2017. The Company has nine projects that present significant discovery opportunities for shareholders.

Au-Ag **Black Range** (EL9464, EL9589) Extensive low-sulphidation, epithermal system with limited historical exploration. Epithermal occurrences across 30km of strike.	Cu-Au **Drake** (EL6273, EL9616, ELA6642, ALA75) Large caldera (~150km^2) with similar geological characteristics to other major pacific rim low-sulphidation deposits.
Cu-Au **Rockley** (EL8926) Prospective for porphyry Cu-Au and situated in the Macquarie Arc Ordovician host rocks with historic high-grade copper mines that graded up to **23% Cu.**	Au-Cu (Pb-Zn) **Cobar** (EL9511) **Helix JV** Undrilled targets next door to the Peak Gold Mines. Several priority geophysical anomalies and gold in lag up to **1.55g/t Au.**
Au-Ag **Bauloora** (EL8994, EL9464) **Newmont JV** One of NSW's largest low-sulphidation, epithermal systems with a 27km^2 epithermal vein field.	Au **Harden** (EL9657) Large historical high-grade quartz-vein gold mineralisation. Drilling includes **3.6m at 21.7g/t Au** 116m and **2m at 17.17g/t Au** from 111m.
Cu-Au **Glenlogan** (EL9614) **S2 Resources JV** Large, undrilled magnetic anomaly underneath Silurian cover located 55kms from Cadia Valley.	Au-Cu **Fontenoy** (EL8995) **Earth AI JV** Significant PGE, Au and Cu anomalism defined in soil sampling and drilling. Significant drill intercepts include **120m @ 0.3g/t PGE** from 298, **and 79m at 0.27% Cu** from 1.5m.

Cu-Au **Thomson** (EL9190, EL9194, ELA6777)
Prospective for intrusion-related gold and copper systems the project contains numerous 'bullseye' magnetic and gravity anomalies that remain untested.

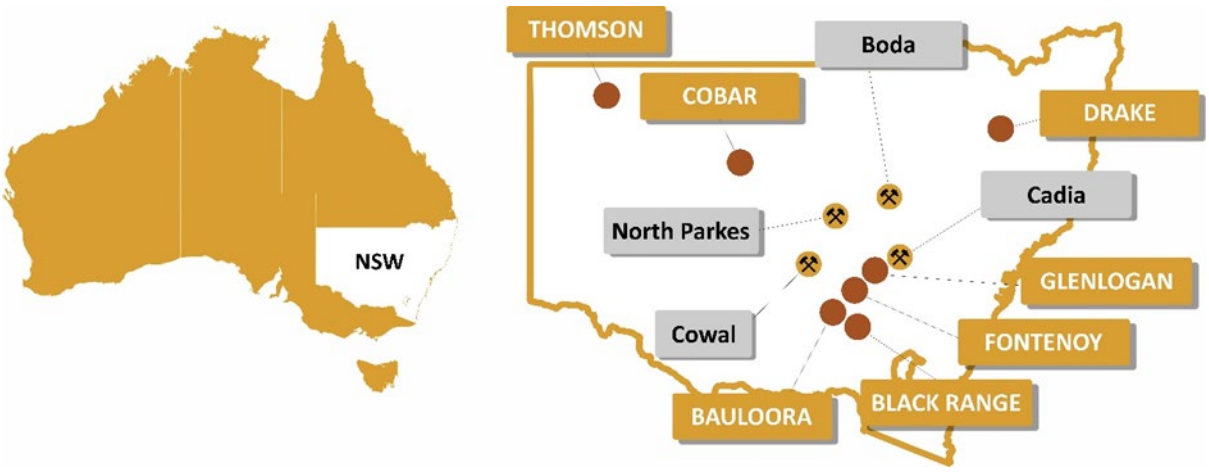

Figure 6: Location of Legacy Minerals' Projects in NSW, Australia, and major mines and deposits

Appendix 1 – Drill Collar Information

Table 2: Drill hole collar information

Hole ID	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (m)	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth (True North)
EFO9D	-34.4543	148.1349	447.4	548.6	-80	148
EFO10D	-34.4495	148.1419	480.6	647.6	-80	223

Appendix 2 – Drill Hole Assays

Table 3. Significant intervals assay intervals from the Fontenoy Project.

Hole ID	Interval									
	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	3E PGE ppm	Au ppm	Pt ppm	Pd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Ni ppm
EFO9D	20	22	2	0.105	0.007	0.030	0.068	102	2780	1575
	54	56	2	0.103	0.007	0.039	0.057	122	3300	1760
	64	68	4	0.163	0.004	0.080	0.080	125	3195	1993
	74	76	2	0.12	0.003	0.045	0.072	120	3670	2030
	84	86	2	0.102	0.001	0.043	0.058	116	3380	1970
	92	114	22	0.098	0.001	0.049	0.048	117	4360	1658
	124	148	24	0.264	0.007	0.085	0.171	110	4305	1543
	152	164	12	0.126	0.017	0.029	0.08	96	1000	1018
	170	172	2	0.149	0.009	0.026	0.114	95	952	1265
	374	376	2	0.134	0.014	0.074	0.046	58	736	580
	382	384	2	0.121	0.002	0.041	0.078	46	637	414
EFO10D	0	44	44	0.151	0.013	0.048	0.090	113	1902	1480
	52	60	8	0.09	0.008	0.033	0.049	89	1943	1307
	64	94	34	0.221	0.006	0.091	0.123	85	3083	990
	98	104	6	0.090	0.008	0.022	0.060	88	1532	996
	114	138	24	0.270	0.022	0.081	0.166	91	1342	1023
	142	170	28	0.163	0.011	0.051	0.102	97	896	1137
	176	180	4	0.129	0.005	0.062	0.062	103	1264	1315
	192	200	8	0.216	0.010	0.108	0.098	87	1994	999
	208	210	2	0.109	0.009	0.025	0.075	62	847	673
	214	216	2	0.102	0.016	0.030	0.056	88	1360	984
	228	234	6	0.129	0.027	0.024	0.077	55	851	599
	266	276	10	0.13	0.003	0.035	0.091	92	739	810
	280	288	8	0.115	0.005	0.033	0.077	81	986	747
	292	296	4	0.122	0.005	0.032	0.086	98	718	861
	318	322	4	0.168	0.003	0.039	0.126	123	1843	1430
	330	356	28	0.143	0.013	0.034	0.096	118	1632	1317
	452	454	2	0.136	0.003	0.050	0.083	108	2830	1430
	470	476	6	0.123	0.005	0.032	0.086	96	776	862

	502	506	4	0.222	0.019	0.082	0.122	62	579	501
	552	554	2	0.192	0.006	0.051	0.135	57	1090	602
	570	572	2	0.104	0.00	0.016	0.088	58	308	422
	588	590	2	0.363	0.003	0.080	0.280	41	638	357

(*no cut-off grade applied)

Significant intervals defined using >=0.1g/t Au+Pd+Pt, or >=0.25% Ni, >=2m downhole width, and <=2m internal waste. All intercepts are down hole widths only, true widths are not calculated.

Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2021 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Diamond drilling was used to obtain HQ (diameter: 63.5) and NQ sized (diameter: 47.5mm) drill core for geochemical sampling. Interval spacing was 2 m with rare variance to adhere to geological contacts and alteration. Diamond drill core provided a high-quality sample that was logged for lithological attributes. 0.6m - 2m sample intervals were collected from the core trays. DD core samples have been half cut with an automatic core saw. Samples were submitted to ALS Geochemistry Pooraka SA for laboratory analysis. Sample preparation used industry standard methods of drying, jaw crushing and pulverizing to -75 microns (85% passing) (ALS code PUL-21 and PUL-22). Samples were analysed by ALS methods PGM-ICP23 and ME-MS61R. No other measurement tools have been used in the holes. The hole was not surveyed. The core was unoriented.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling was undertaken using sampling protocols and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice. Due to the early-stage nature of exploration, no field duplicates or certified reference standards were submitted. The drill core was unoriented.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g.,*	The drill core was cut by Earth AI staff and trained staff of RME Geological Services Pty. Ltd., NSW. Diamond drilling was used to obtain drill core for geochemical sampling. After cutting, half core sampled in 0.6m-2m intervals were sent for analysis. Samples were submitted to ALS Geochemistry Pooraka SA for laboratory analysis. Sample preparation used industry

	submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	standard methods of drying, jaw crushing and pulverizing to -75 microns (85% passing) (ALS code PUL-21 and PUL-22). Samples were analysed by ALS methods PGM-ICP23 and ME-MS61R. Assay standards, blanks and duplicates were analysed as part of the standard laboratory analytical procedures.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diametre, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Diamond drill techniques were used to obtain HQ sized core (diameter: 63.5mm) on average for the initial 100 m and NQ sized core (diameter: 47.5mm) for the remainder of the hole.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Drill recovery was conducted by measuring core lengths and comparing rod string lengths during drilling. Core blocks were used to mark measured rod intervals. Meter marks were measured against core blocks and sampling intervals were taken according to the meter marks.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Various diamond drilling additives (including muds and foams) have been used to condition the drill holes to maximise recoveries and sample quality. Drill core samples were cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There was no significant loss of material reported in the mineralised parts of the diamond core that was considered to bias samples.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All drill holes undertaken have been logged in full, from a visual basis, recording lithology, texture, alteration and mineralisation. Systematic geological logging was undertaken. Data collection where appropriate included: • Nature and extent of lithologies. • Relationship between lithologies. • Texture, alteration and mineralisation • Amount and mode of occurrence of minerals.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging was both qualitative and quantitative capturing downhole depth, lithology and features of the sample.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Diamond drill core was cut using conventional automatic core saw in ½ for NQ and HQ core.

preparation		The diamond core was consistently sampled ½ for NQ and HQ core with remaining ½ retained/stored in core trays. A sample size of 0.6m to 2m intervals, weighing between 3 and 5 kg were collected. This size was considered appropriate, and representative of the material being sampled given the width and continuity of the intersections.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable as results were from core drilling.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Drill core was cut in half along the length and the total half core submitted as the sample. This procedure meets industry standards where 50% of the total sample taken from the diamond core is submitted. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. Samples undergo a dry crush of 90% passing 2mm with additional pulverising to a grind quality of 85% passing 75µm (ALS code PUL-21 and PUL-22). Sample preparation was of industry standard.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Core sample intervals were based on a nominal, 0.6m to 2m spacing. All samples were dried and pulverised before analysis. Pulverisers were washed and fineness checks were routine, to ensure grind size as per the QAQC undertaken by the external laboratory.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	To ensure adequate preparation at the pulverisation stage samples were split to weigh less than 3kg. The remaining half-core was stored and allowed assay values to be viewed against the geology; and, where required, further samples may be submitted for quality assurance. Quarter core resampling may be completed in zones where appropriate.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size was considered appropriate for the mineralisation style and analytical techniques used.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Samples undergo a spectral scan using the TerraSpec® 4 HR spectrometer. Samples were analysed for a Multi-Element Suite (48 element) Analysis by ICP-MS (ME-ICP61) following a four-acid digest. The Pt, Pd, Au analysis was carried out via standard lead fire assay with ICP-AES finish.

		Fire Assay is an industry-standard for Pt, Pd, Au and it is considered appropriate as a first-pass analysis. Certified Reference Materials/standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted to assess the assaying accuracy of the external laboratory for QAQC protocol. Techniques used for the early-stage nature of the Project were considered total.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported element concentrations. No pXRF results are reported for drill hole samples.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Laboratory internal procedures were to ensure grind size of 85% passing -75µm was being attained. Laboratory QAQC for assay analysis involved the use of internal lab standards using standards, blanks, and duplicates.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All samples were analysed by an independent laboratory and verified by Earth AI staff and reviewed by Legacy Minerals personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been completed in this drill program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary results certified by ALS Geochemistry were saved within a Company database. Raw data files were saved separately. Reviews of the data which encompasses geological logs, sample details, QA/QC insights and general geological interpretation of data was saved locally and uploaded to a database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments to assay data were undertaken.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars were located using an iPhone dual frequency GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. No down hole surveys were undertaken. Downhole depths were in meters from surface.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used was GDA94, zone 55
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Elevation was recorded using an iPhone dual frequency GPS with an accuracy of +/- 10m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The spacing and distribution of holes was not relevant to the drilling programs which are at the exploration stage rather than definition drilling. Drill holes were preferentially located at those areas considered most prospective.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Data spacing and distribution was appropriate for this stage of exploration. No Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied to exploration data being reported. Core was cut in ½ sections using a core saw and sampled in 0.6m-2m intervals.

	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing was applied to diamond drill core.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Drillholes were oriented between 60 - 75° from horizontal and 98 - 258 true north azimuth. No orientation tool was used during drilling and, as such, structural orientation was not completely possible. The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified. If orientation of drilling relative to key mineralised structures or lithology has introduced sampling bias is unknown.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Orientation of the mineralisation and structural trends was interpreted by previous drilling and outcrop. The orientation of sampling was considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineral style and the stage of exploration. No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were held in a locked storage facility prior to being transported via courier to an independent assay laboratory. Assay results were reported through access via the laboratory's web portal. Core and returned sample pulps were stored on site in secured storage for an appropriate length of time. Core was returned to a secure location each night during drilling. The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and data methodologies and practices are regularly reviewed internally. To date, no external audits have been completed on the drilling programme.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	*Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Fontenoy Project is comprised of EL8995. The license is owned 100% by Legacy Minerals Pty Ltd (a fully owned subsidiary of Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited) and part of the Company's Farm-in Agreement with Earth AI. Earth AI has met conditions under the Earth AI alliance agreement for a 3% royalty to be granted on unit h, of block number 2138, map code CAN, and adjoining blocks. The land is primarily freehold land. There are no native title interests in the license area.
Exploration Done by Other	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration*	Pacminex Pty Ltd – conducted soil and rock chip sampling, electro-magnetic (EM) and

Parties	*by other parties.*	induced polarization (IP) surveying which were all concentrated on the Fontenoy Prospect. 16 cored drill holes were completed in 1970. Billiton Australia Ltd (Shell Australia Ltd) – conducted re-assaying of historical core, a tenement wide bulk cyanide leach stream sediment survey, and rock chip sampling. Michelago Resources NL – detailed airborne magnetic/radiometric survey, rock chip sampling, soil sampling, and 28 RC drill holes. Alloy Resources - mapping, rock chip sampling and gradient array induced polarisation surveys focused on Mn mineralisation. Bushman Resources Pty Ltd – completed rock chip sampling, mapping, and hyperspectral work of selected historical drill core.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Fontenoy Project contains several prospective units within the Project area include the Yandilla Volcanics, Warrenoy Diorite and ultramafic rocks of the Wambidgee Serpentinite for copper-nickel and cobalt. Stratabound manganese mineralisation occurs in the Cambro-Ordovician Jindalee Group while the Wambidgee Serpentinite contains several chromite deposits, and a differentiated ultramafic sequence prospective for both chromite and platinum group element (PGE) mineralisation. The Yandilla volcanics are prospective for porphyry or VHMS mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *• Easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *•Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *• Dip and azimuth of the hole* *• Down hole length and interception depth* *• Hole length*	See Table 1 in the body of the article.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not applicable. Information provided in Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	All reported assays have been average weighted according to the sample interval. No top cuts have been applied.
	Where aggregated intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	In reporting exploration results, length weighted averages are used for intercepts. Length weighted averages is (sum product of the interval x corresponding interval grade %) divided by the sum of the interval length.

		Unless otherwise stated, significant intervals defined using >=0.1g/t Au, or >=10g/t Ag, or >=0.1g/t Pt, or >=0.1g/t Pd, or >=0.1g/t Au+Pd+Pt, or >=0.2% Ni, >=1m downhole width, and <=1m internal waste. All intercepts are down hole widths only, true widths are not calculated.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are used in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.*	Due to the early stage of exploration, no down hole surveys and lack of orientated core, the geometry of the mineralisation is not known at this stage. Only downhole lengths are presented in this report.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures in body of text. A prospect location map and plan view are shown in the report. Other relevant maps are shown in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	See body of the report. Reports on historical exploration can be found in the Company's Prospectus dated 28 July 2021.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All material or meaningful data collected has been reported. The geological results are discussed in the body of the report.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	See body of report. See figures in body of report. Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing assessment of the drill results in the context of geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity.

Endnotes

[i] ASX Release LGM 16 October 2024 *120m at 0.3gt PGE drill hit and JV Signed at Fontenoy*
[ii] Chalice Mining Limited, https://chalicemining.com/gonneville/
[iii] Stephen J. Barnes, Marina A. Yudovskaya, Giada Iacono-Marziano, Margaux Le Vaillant, Louise E. Schoneveld, Alexander R. Cruden; Role of volatiles in intrusion emplacement and sulfide deposition in the supergiant Norilsk-Talnakh Ni-Cu-PGE ore deposits. Geology 2023;; 51 (11): 1027–1032
[v] Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited Prospectus dated 28 July 2021
[vi] Legacy Minerals Holdings Limited Prospectus dated 28 July 2021
[vii] Nickel exploration opportunities in New South Wales, Australia (Industry and Investment, NSW Government)
[viii] Platina Resources Annual Report 30 June 2022 ASX: 28 Feburary 2023, Ionick Metals Established, Option Agreement Executed to Accelerate Nickel-Cobalt Venture, Scandium International Mining Corp. FEASIBILITY STUDY - NYNGAN SCANDIUM PROJECT April 15, 2016
[ix] Alchemy Resources, https://alchemyresources.com.au/investor-centre/resources/#west-lynn
[x] ASX Release HLX 28 February 2023 *Ionick Metals Established and Option Agreement executed*